

THE Daily Mirror.

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Weather for Ohio—Snow and not so cold tonight and Thursday.

St. Valentine's Day is fast approaching. It is to be hoped that no youth will make as big a fool of himself as did G. Hog recently.

Monday evening's session of Council was a very short one. What a good time that would have been to reconsider that South Prospect street paving proposition.

Judging from the arraignment of the legal fraternity by Editor Peters of the Brooklyn Daily Times, the lawyers will conclude the editor has had a libel suit on his hands at some time.

A woman's hand has been found nailed to a telegraph pole in a Maryland village, but it is impossible to tell whether it is the hand of a white or black person. An investigation may show it to be the "Black Hand."

Mr. Cortelyou's announcement that he intends to entirely revolutionize the treasury department may explain the fight which was waged against his confirmation by one set of financiers and for it by another.

The regularity with which depreedations are being committed in local Italian settlements is becoming the subject of much comment. Only last week an Italian was acquitted by the courts of a murder charge. Not a week elapsed before another Italian was stabbed and probably fatally wounded. The murderer of Louis Gifford is still at large and the assassin of Anthony Priolo has not been apprehended. There is no question but that rather a weak effort is put forth by the officers to capture an assailant of an Italian, not the vigilance exercised that there would be were it an American who was the victim. Americans apparently have little interest in the Italian.

The example which is being set to vindictive and vicious Americans by the Italians and Sicilians, or whatever they may be, should be considered in this matter of ferreting out criminals. If the foreigner is to be given free rein, the criminals of this country will become more bold; they will argue that if a foreigner can commit a crime and escape, he can do the same.

The officers are given a hard nut to crack when a crime is committed by an Italian, and for this reason they should use their best efforts.

While the American people are denoting to the relief of famine sufferers in China and earthquake refugees in Chili and Jamaica, conditions were leading to a fuel famine in the great Northwest of this country. While the Chinese are starving to death the people of the Northwest are dying from cold.

The causes for the two famines are entirely different. A failure in crops causes the suffering in China, but the yield in this country was almost a record breaker. The people of the Northwest have the grain but are unable to get it to market or to

get fuel from the coal fields, all because the railroads claim a car shortage. Last summer the mines in the great coal fields of Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania were working only about one half of the time because the railroads claimed they could not secure the cars to haul away the coal. At that time strings of empty coal cars could be seen standing on the sidings of almost any railroad. These cars did not stand on the sidings for a day or a week, but in many instances they remained there all summer long. It is estimated that along the lines of one of the large railway companies alone, there were six thousand empty coal cars standing idle the greater part of the summer. The result of this policy is being realized now. The Northwest is freezing, many persons have perished, many more are freezing to death and stock has frozen. There is no relief in sight because of the heavy snows which have stopped traffic on the railroads.

In the summer season miners lie idle and in the winter the Northwest freezes, all because the railroads claim a car shortage, and all the while, sidetracks are congested with empty cars. If the famine in China had resulted from any such cause, the indignation of the American people would be inexpressible.

The people of Cincinnati are up in arms over President Roosevelt's threat which he promises to make good, to appoint a negro as surveyor of customs at Cincinnati. They are urging the president to appoint a negro to the same post from Cleveland, giving as a reason that the negroes of the Forest City are not so vicious as those of the Queen City.

This is indeed an amusing situation. For years, the republicans of Cincinnati have been catering to the negro votes. They have been holding office and reaping the rewards of the franchise of the negroes of Ohio for many years. Senator Foraker has, with all of the others, been catering to the negro vote, and it was the desire for this support in the race which he hopes to make for the presidency which prompted him to make his fight in the senate on the Brownsville question. It is a desire upon the part of President Roosevelt to "even up" with Senator Foraker which prompted the president to make the threat and if he carries it out, as there is every reason to believe he will, it will be only to humiliate Foraker.

Now when as the result of a chain of peculiar circumstances, a single negro of the 60,000 voters in Ohio promises to reap some reward for the services which his race have rendered at the polls, these men who have glutted themselves with the spoils of office and waxed fat upon the receipts which have been wrung from the people rise up and protest to the president. No blame can be attached to them for objecting to having a negro given a position over fifty or sixty white persons in the employ of the government in the custom office in Cincinnati but if these leaders are willing to accept the votes of the negroes and even humiliate themselves to secure their support, they surely should not protest against one of the colored voters being given some recognition. They should not endeavor to dodge the issue by urging that the negro be sent to some other city. If the colored man is good enough to be appointed to a position in Cleveland, he is good enough for a like position in Cincinnati.

Considering the motive which prompts President Roosevelt to threaten to appoint the negro, it is one of the most damnable political moves which has been done by officials since the reconstruction period. A few moves like this and the race question will be brought to an issue sooner than the worst negro hater ever predicted.

Drift of Comment
WANT ACCESS TO VAULTS.
First they called it "subsidy." Then is passed under the name of "subvention." Subsidy and subvention are synonyms for stealing.
This is Bryan's comment on the president's endorsement of the ship subsidy movement. "The president," says the Nebraska, "points out that the bill pending before congress provides fourteen steamships, subsidized

Rapid changes of temperature are hard on the toughest constitution.

The conductor passing from the heated inside of a trolley car to the icy temperature of the platform—the canvasser spending an hour or so in a heated building and then walking against a biting wind—know the difficulty of avoiding cold.

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to the extent of over 1,500,000 dollars, from the Atlantic coast, all to run to South American ports; also for twenty-two steamers on the Pacific coast, subsidized to the extent of 2,225,000 dollars; some of these to run to South America, most of them to Manila, Australia and Asia.

"Here is a subsidy amounting to \$3,725,000 per year. The South American and oriental subsidy is but an entering wedge, and with that subsidy granted, it will be but a short step to the larger and more general subsidy, for which the ship subsidy promoters have so long contended. From every state in the union protests against this subsidy should be sent to members of congress. We have an object lesson in the exorbitant tariff rates provided by the Dingley law.

"It is well established that Mr. Dingley himself said that the rates provided for in his bill were purposely placed high in order that they might be used as a basis for obtaining reciprocity treaties with other countries. So far as concerns the well meaning men who are to do with the Dingley tariff law, there was no intention to permanently maintain the high tariff rates concerning which Republican leaders now say we must 'stand pat.' But once having enjoyed these exorbitant rates, the subsidy grabbers refused to surrender them. Habitually these men have taken advantage of one favor to secure another and given the subsidy which Mr. Roosevelt in his message formally endorses, they will not rest until they have made that subsidy general for sea-going vessels controlled by powerful men.

"It is strange that Mr. Roosevelt with all his progress along Democratic lines, should retrace his steps and advocate a plan, which, if adopted, would make it all the more difficult for the people in their struggle with organized wealth.
"It is not so difficult to understand why the subsidy grabbers move for these privileges at this time. Schemes like these are usually pushed forward at the short session, and the very fact that at this moment there is a strong popular protest against special privileges, encourages the promoters to hope that the very brazenness of their demand will give it character; they hope that the people will conclude that this subsidy must be a righteous one else it promoters would not dare to urge it at this time."—Mansfield Shield.

COMES IN DROVES.

Since the announcement that the President is strongly in favor of a negro candidate for a federal office at Cincinnati, nearly every humlet in the state has produced one or more colored patriots, who are willing to serve their country in Federal jobs under the Republican administration. Literally thousands of applications are said to have been received in Washington from colored men, from Ohio, and every other

state as well. Some of the candidates came to Washington in person, some wrote letters and others sent for railway tickets, in order that they might later present their qualifications for office in person. One Washington correspondent says there has not been so much excitement in colored circles since the days of Reconstruction, following the Civil war, as there is right now. The peculiar part of it is, so far as the Ohio applications are now concerned, that the colored office seekers aim to get in the good graces of Senators Foraker and Dick, despite the protest of these gentlemen that the President is doing his own appointing, without seeking Senatorial advice.—Akron Times.

GOOD MANNERS.

We are apt to think that if there is any place where good manners are of little consequence, it is in the every day life of business, where cold calculation so largely takes the place of feeling.

But the truth is that nowhere are manners of so much importance as in every day feeling.

There is no capital and equipment any young person can have in business that will pay him a better dividend than good manners. There is no possible calling for which this does not better suit him.

If he has brains the world owes him something but unless he has good manners he will have a hard time collecting it.

Don't make the error of supposing that brains are everything. You may have the best set of brains in town, but if you haven't also the manners of a gentleman nobody is going to appreciate you.

Did you ever notice that the man who employ large forces of intelligent people look at an applicant closely ask a few seemingly unimportant questions, and promptly employ or dismiss him?

They don't sound his brain depth they don't obtain his biography; they don't inquire into his social standing; they size him up from his manners—and if he is cheap gift on the surface they don't look for gold beneath.

The employer knows that if an applicant's manner strikes him favorably it will also strike people with whom he comes in contact in his work. And nobody knows better than a big business man that a favorable first appearance means half the sale.

Your manners are the outward indication of what you are within, in the estimate of most people, and if your manners are disagreeable few will take the trouble to examine in to you any further.

The consensus of general opinion is that the man who goes about with porcine quills as his manners

GROSVENOR AND DOUGLAS HAVE PATCHED UP QUARREL

Friends of Both Men Were Surprised to See Them Conversing Amicably and Without a Particle of Animosity in Evidence.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Members of the Ohio delegation in the House were witnesses of a manifestation of political atavism yesterday, which delighted their hearts. About the middle of the afternoon, when the body was in the throes of a struggle over a river and harbor proposition, they saw General Charles H. Grosvenor, their dean, conversing smilingly and amiably with Albert Douglas, who supercedes him on March 4, as the representative from the Eleventh Congressional District. The two men were as amicable and fraternal in their manner as they used to be when the General had what seemed to be a perpetual lien upon his seat and Mr. Douglas's aspirations were apparently confined to acquiring possession of the gubernatorial chair at Columbus. It was the first time in more than a year that this spirit of friendliness was shown, but now there is every reason to believe that the entente cordiale will be lasting and permanent. The General has softened under the mellowing influence of the numerous demonstrations of regard which his colleagues are giving, so that when his success, or walked up and greeted him with native heartiness, he received a kind welcome in return.

Further proof of the General's reversion to his former agreeable relationship with Mr. Douglas will be seen today, when the two men go together to the Postoffice Department to make some recommendations affecting the Eleventh District. Recently the General recommended the appointment of J. A. Donnelly as Postmaster at New Lexington, but for some reason strange to him, the

nomination was not made. Yesterday, Mr. Douglas told him he would cheerfully acquiesce in the endorsement and they will so inform the Postmaster-General. Donnelly is Chairman of the Perry County Republican Committee, and, if named for the postoffice, will succeed J. A. Harkness, who has held the office two terms. Several minor postal matters were also agreed upon, and the Department will be advised accordingly. During the General's service in the House, he has managed to place several of his constituents on the employes roll of that body, and he and Mr. Douglas will do their utmost to have them retained.

The dinner which the Ohio delegation has planned in honor of the General next Saturday evening will be in the nature of a Republican love feast. The two Senators have accepted invitations and so has Secretary of War Taft. It will be a distinctly Buckeye affair. On February 23 a Democratic union will be given for the General, and Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, will be the master of ceremonies. Mr. Clark and the General are warm personal friends, and for a number of years have engaged in public debates at the country. Another dinner has been arranged for the 8th by Colonel Neale, who represents one of the transatlantic steamship companies, as a testimonial to the General's consistent efforts in behalf of ship subsidy legislation. Mr. Grosvenor is to be the guest of honor at a very large reception that is being arranged by the wives of members of Congress. It will be in the nature of a farewell function, and promises to be a notable event.

MEETING.

Continued from Page One

icism, and the radical candidate, whether Democrat or Republican, will have a good chance to win. I have always believed in the candidate who is the strongest with the people and that man Hearst is certainly the ideal of the masses. I look upon Roosevelt, for instance, as a Democrat, and he is certainly a radical."

Speaking of the convention at Buffalo, where Mr. Hearst was nominated by the Democrats for Governor, Chairman Connors said that weeks before it was held he was positive Mr. Hearst would be the nominee if 13 additional votes could be obtained. "Could we have got those 13 votes," he said, "Mr. Hearst would have been the nominee without the Tammany vote. Then came the attempt to nominate Congressman Sulzer. At that moment Tammany's leader, Charles F. Murphy, saw his opportunity and smart politician that he is, he showed his fine Italian hand by turning over the Tammany delegation to Hearst. Long before the convention Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan—an adroit politician you will agree—saw the trend in the direction of Mr. Hearst, and at once got aboard the band wagon. The vote for Hearst was tremendous in the districts controlled by Murphy and Sullivan. In some instances, when there was 7,000 votes polled only 500 showed on the Republican side. If we had had the money at hand to dump in up state Mr. Hearst would have won by from 42,000 to 50,000 majority."

WHITE THREATENED.

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"Did you hear White mention Thaw's name when he made that threat?" asked Jerome. "No." On re-direct examination, Bowman said Thaw came to the theatre that night

in an auto and called for Evelyn Nesbit.

Jerome tested Bowman's memory carefully. He elicited the information that the witness had been an usher at fifty cents a day. "Have you been paid or promised any compensation whatever for testifying here?" Jerome asked. "I have not," replied Bowman. In reply to a question as to what else transpired between him and White, Bowman said: "When White came to the stage door, he asked where Miss Nesbit was and I told him she had gone with Harry Thaw, to which he replied: 'Oh, that Pittsburgher.'"

William C. Howard, a piano salesman, the next witness called by the defense, was withdrawn without being allowed to testify, owing to objections on the part of the state. Howard declared that he did not know White, but had talked to him. The defense will probably introduce him later.

Marlin Green, a newspaper man, was the next witness called, and declared that he was at Thaw's side immediately after the shooting. "What was his manner?" asked Delmas. Jerome objected, but the witness was permitted to answer, and stated that Thaw's eyes were popping from his head and his lips were hanging down. Delmas' attempts to get Green's opinion on Thaw's sanity, however, precipitated a wrangle which was only ended by the noon adjournment.

ATTACKS OPERATOR

Pain of Operation Makes a Xenia Man Crazy and He Becomes Unmanageable.

Xenia, Feb. 15.—Crazed from the effects of ether, which had been administered to him and suffering from the pain of the operation, which he was undergoing, Joseph Barrett, a business man of Waynesville, attacked Dr. P. R. Madden and Dr. R. H. Grube in the office of the former, and securing a knife terrorized the tenants of the building until subdued by two policemen, who were called to the scene.

Mr. Barrett hurt one of his eyes several days ago while chopping wood and came to this city to be operated upon. After he had been calmed, the surgeons performed the operation and Barrett is now resting easy.

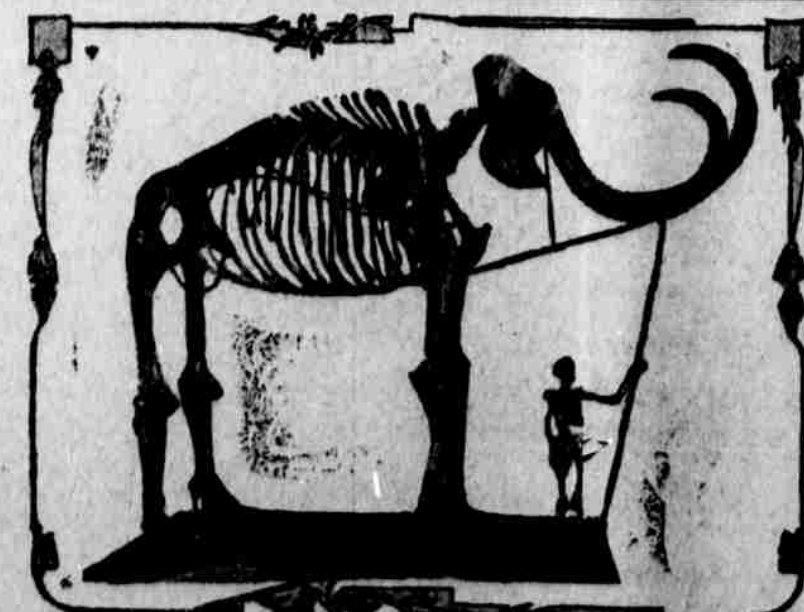
ATE BRAN FOR DAYS

Is Claim of Woman Suing Husband for Divorce Out in Hoosier State

Princeton, Ind., Feb. 6.—Surrounded by her seven emaciated children, herself a picture of keen want, Mrs. Libbie Stewart, of Patoka, three miles north of here, told a pitiful story in her divorce proceedings in the Circuit Court here.

Mrs. Stewart testified that her husband, Frank Stewart, would not provide for the wants of his family, and that for days she and the little ones among them triplets, subsisted on parched corn and bran only. The children in Court were half starved and clad in rags. Stewart has fled and officers are searching for him.

The court took the divorce case under advisement at the same time ordering the county authorities to provide for the mother and children.



PREHISTORIC MAMMOTH TO BE SHOWN AT SEATTLE.

The projectors of the Pacific Northwest's next exposition, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific show at Seattle in 1909, are preparing a piece de resistance in the shape of the actual remains of a prehistoric mammoth. This specimen was discovered in Alaska last summer. It is all there—hairs, hoofs and tusks. Taxidermists have mounted Mr. Mammoth for his appearance in front of the Alaska building during the exposition. The specimen, of course, was frozen in ice, and even the flesh was intact. The accompanying picture shows the relative size of the human and the mammoth skeletons. The elephant of the present day is said to be only a degenerate descendant of the mammoth.

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